



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460**

Office of Public Affairs

February 6, 2015

Bobby Magill
Climate Central
154 Grand Street
New York, NY 10013

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request #EPA-HQ-2014-007103

Dear Mr. Magill:

This letter responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request No. # EPA-HQ-2014-007103 submitted June 4, 2014, in which you requested:

- 1) EPA's rules for handling of request from news reporters to talk to EPA employees
- 2) EPA's rules for speaking to news reporters on background or off the record;
- 3) EPA rules for discussing climate change on -the-record with news reports;
- 4) EPA's rules and /or restrictions placed upon EPA employees talking about the Clean Power Plan.

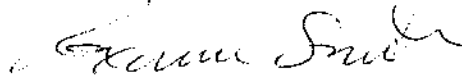
The attached documents were located during our search, you have the right to appeal. If you have any concerns regarding this initial release, you may appeal in writing to the National Freedom of Information Act Officer at:

Records, FOIA, and Privacy Branch
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (2822T)
Washington, D.C. 20460
Email: hq.foia@epa.gov

Please note that correspondence mailed through only the United States Postal Service can be delivered to the address above. If you want to deliver your appeal in person, via courier service, or via an overnight delivery service, you must address your correspondence to 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 6416J, Washington, D.C. 20001.

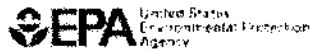
Your appeal must be submitted no later than 30 calendar days from the date of this letter and should include the request number listed above. The agency will not consider appeals received after the 30 calendar-day limit. For the quickest possible handling, the appeal letter and its envelope should be marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Roxanne Smith".

Roxanne Smith
Principal Deputy Associate Director

Menu



About EPA

Ruckelshaus Takes Steps to Improve Flow of Agency Information [Fishbowl Policy]

[EPA press release - May 19, 1983]

William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, today set forth a number of operating principles to carry out his pledge that EPA will operate "in a fishbowl."

In addition, his legal staff has established a recusal system to assure his avoiding conflicts of interest and the appearance of conflicts of interest in the performance of his duties. Agency matters in which he excuses (recuses) himself from taking part will be made available to the public.

In a memorandum to all employees, the Administrator said, "When I recently appeared before the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, I promised that EPA would operate 'in a fishbowl.' I said, 'We will attempt to communicate with everyone from the environmentalists to those we regulate and we will do so as openly as possible.'"

Ruckelshaus said he thought it was critical to set out for the guidance of all EPA employees a set of basic principles to guide their communications with the public.

Ruckelshaus' letter covers four areas: general principles, appointment calendars, litigation and formal adjudication, and rulemaking proceedings. They call for:

General principles

EPA will provide, in all its programs, for the fullest possible public participation in decision-making. This requires not only that EPA employees remain open and accessible to those representing all points of view, but also that EPA employees responsible for decisions take affirmative steps in an open manner to seek out the views of those who will be affected by the decisions. EPA will not accord privileged status to any special interest group, nor will it accept any recommendation without careful critical examination.

He added that the guidelines would be disseminated to the public for its comments. "While this is not a formal solicitation of views, we will have a 30-day waiting period in which to receive the opinions of the public. We want to get feedback from the public because of the high and continuing degree of interest in how the agency deals with the regulated community and other affected parties."

Ruckelshaus pointed out that the principles are general in nature "because you can't cover every eventuality." But he said that even while awaiting public comment which could lead to modifications, these guidelines will be in effect as agency policy.

Appointment calendars

"In order to make the public fully aware of any contacts with interested persons," Ruckelshaus wrote, "I have directed that a copy of my appointment calendar for each week be placed in the Office of Public Affairs and made available to the public at the end of the week." He added that all other key EPA officials will make their appointment calendars available in a similar manner.

Litigation and formal adjudication

All communication with parties in litigation must be through the attorneys assigned to the case. Program personnel who receive inquiries from parties in matters under litigation should immediately notify the assigned attorney, and should refer the caller to that attorney. Formal adjudications, such as pesticide cancellation proceedings, are governed by specific requirements to which Ruckelshaus said he would adhere and which he expected all EPA employees to meet. All adjudicatory rules governing ex parte (the interest of one party only) communications will be made available to all EPA employees and to the assure a policy of openness and candor.

Rulemaking proceedings

EPA employees must ensure that the basis for the agency's decisions appear in the record. Ruckelshaus instructed employees to be certain that all written comments received from persons outside the agency be entered in the rulemaking docket, and that a memorandum summarizing any significant new factual information likely to affect the final decision received during a meeting or other conversations be placed in the rulemaking docket.

"You are encourages to reach out as broadly as possible for views to assist you in arriving at final rules," Ruckelshaus said. "However, you should do so in a manner that ensures, as far as practicable, that final decisions are not taken on the basis of information which has not been disclosed to members of the public in a timely manner."

To avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of them, a system has been established in which agency officials will use a recusal form to warn the Administrator of issues from which he should excuse himself.

Ruckelshaus has provided a list of companies in which he is in the process of divesting his financial interests as well as a list of various public institutions with which he has been associated as guidance in determining areas where conflicts of interest could exist. (List attached.)

Gerald H. Yamada, Deputy General Counsel and the agency's chief ethics officer, said that the Administrator must, in instances where he still has a financial involvement, excuse himself. These instances are mandatory recusals covered by statute, Yamada said.

There also are discretionary recusals in which the Administrator will recuse himself because of the appearance of an impropriety or conflict of interest. Ruckelshaus' associations with public institutions, such as the Bo-Energy Council as an example, would fall into this discretionary category, Yamada said.

Some issues will be decided on a case-by-case basis. Once program officials have provided advice in discretionary matters, a final decision will be made by the Administrator, with the advice of Yamada. In a memorandum on the subject, it was noted that specific procedures must be followed to identify and track matters involving rulemaking, correspondence, litigation and enforcement, formal adjudication, policy statements, grants and contracts.

The memo on recusal to agency officials states, "When Mr. Ruckelshaus has recused himself from participating in any particular matter, your office is not to send him any written material or give him any briefings on such matters. His recusals will be made available to the public."

Yamada said the recusal system, however, does not mean that the Administrator will not be kept informed of everything that is going on at the agency. "He has to be made aware of what is happening, even if he can't participate in some of these matters," Yamada pointed out.

In developing the guidance principles he announced today, Ruckelshaus has his staff meet with staff members of the Administrative Conference of the United States, an independent agency that develops improvements to legal procedures used by federal agencies in administering their programs. The principles are based on recommendations made by this group and EPA's Office of General Counsel.

NOTE:

Attachment A lists those firms in which Mr. Ruckelshaus has a financial interest and is in the process of divesting himself of his financial involvement.

Attachment B is a list of public institutions with which Mr. Ruckelshaus has been associated. There may be instances involving some of these groups in which Mr. Ruckelshaus may decide to recuse himself because of the appearance of a conflict of interest.

Until Mr. Ruckelshaus finishes divesting himself of his financial interest in the firms listed on Attachment A, he is prohibited by statute from participating in any particular matter that would involve any of the firms. Once his divestiture is completed, the firms on Attachment A will be moved to the Attachment B list.

Attachment A

Weyerhaeuser Company (pulp and paper manufacturing, logging, wood and plywood products)
 Cummins Engine Company, Inc. (diesel engine manufacturing)
 Peabody International Corp. (manufacture of solid and hazardous waste cleanup equipment, manufacture of wet and dry scrubbers and electrostatic precipitators)
 Nordstrom, Inc. (wearing apparel, shoes)
 Pacific Gas Transmission Company (gas transmission)
 U.S. West (telephone services holding company)

United Siscoe Mine, Ltd. ((on-shore oil and gas extraction, gold mining)
Geothermal Kinetics, Inc. (a subsidiary of United Siscoe Mines)
SeaFirst Corp. (variety of financial services--mortgage lending, leasing, computers, insurance)
Seattle First National Bank (banking services--a subsidiary of SeaFirst Corp.)
Lincoln National Corp. (insurance services--life, health, property, pension)

Attachment B

AFS International/Intercultural Programs
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research
American Paper Institute
American Refugee Committee
Bio-Energy Council
Conservation Foundation
Council for Public Interest Law
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
Council on Solar Bio Fuels
The Diet
Economic Development Council of Puget Sound
Environmental & Energy Study Institute
Environmental Law Institute
Explorers Club
Handgun Control, Inc.
Harvard University
Harvard/Monsanto Advisory Board
Indiana Academy
INFORM
Monday Club
National Business Council for ERA
National Research Council
National Victims of Crime
Pacific Science Center
Public Agenda Foundation
Resolve (Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution)
Seattle Art Museum
Seattle Chamber of Commerce
Seattle University
Twentieth Century Fund
University of Puget Sound
University of Washington
Urban Institute
U.S. Business Commission on the Reconstruction of Lebanon
Weyerhaeuser Company Archives
Weyerhaeuser Company Foundation

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Contacts with Persons Outside the Agency

TO: All EPA Employees

When I recently appeared before the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, I promised that EPA would operate "in a fishbowl." I said, "We will attempt to communicate with everyone from the environmentalists to those we regulate and we will do so as openly as possible. " Therefore, I believe it is important to set out for the guidance of all EPA employees a set of basic principles to guide our communications with the public.

In formulating these principles I considered more stringent restrictions on contacts with those outside the Agency than those described below. At my request , my staff met with staff members of the Administrative Conference of the United States to discuss these issues. This organization is an independent agency that develops improvements to the legal procedures by which Federal agencies administer their programs. Based on the recommendations of the staff members of the Administrative Conference and those of the Office of General Counsel, I am convinced that restrictions beyond those set out below would unnecessarily inhibit the free flow of information and views. In adopting these flexible procedures I am relying on EPA employees to use their common sense and good judgment to conduct themselves with the openness and integrity which alone can ensure public trust in the Agency.

General Principles

EPA will provide, in all its programs, for the fullest possible public participation in decision-making. This requires not only that EPA employees remain open and accessible to those representing all points of view, but also that EPA employees responsible for decisions take affirmative steps to seek out the views of those who will be affected by the decisions. EPA will not accord privileged status to any special interest group, nor will it accept any recommendation without careful examination.

Appointment Calendars

In order to make the public fully aware of my contacts with interested persons, I have directed that a copy of my appointment calendar for each week be placed in the Office of Public Affairs and made available to the public at the end of the week. The Deputy Administrator, and all Assistant Administrators, Associate Administrators, Regional Administrators, and Staff Office Directors shall make their appointment calendars available in a similar manner.

Litigation and Formal Adjudication

EPA is engaged in a wide range of litigation, both enforcement and defensive in nature. All communication with parties in litigation must be through the attorneys assigned to the case. Program personnel who receive inquiries from parties in matters under litigation should immediately notify the assigned attorney, and should refer the caller to that attorney.

Formal adjudications, such as pesticide cancellation proceedings, are governed by specific requirements concerning ex parte communications, which appear in the various EPA rules governing those proceedings. These rules are collected and available in the Office of General Counsel, Room 545, West Tower. I will conduct myself in accordance with these rules, and I expect all EPA employees to do the same.

Rulemaking Proceedings

In either formal or informal rulemaking proceedings under the Administrative Procedures Act, EPA employees must ensure that the basis for the Agency's decision appears in the record. Therefore, be certain (1) that all written comments received from persons outside the Agency (whether during or after the comment period) are entered in the rulemaking docket, and (2) that a memorandum summarizing any significant new factual information or argument likely to affect the final decision received during a meeting or other conversations is placed in the rulemaking docket.

You are encouraged to reach out as broadly as possible for views to assist you in arriving at final rules. However, you should do so in a manner that ensures, as far as practicable, that final decisions are not taken on the basis of information or arguments which have not been disclosed to members of the public in a timely manner. This does not mean that you may not meet with one special interest group without inviting all other interest groups to the same meeting, although all such groups should have an equal opportunity to meet with EPA. It does mean, however, that any oral communication regarding significant new factual information or argument affecting a rule, including a meeting with an interest group, should be summarized in writing and placed in the rulemaking docket for the information of all members of the public.

William D. Ruckelshaus

Last updated on May 27, 2014

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Scientific Integrity Policy

I. Purpose

The Agency has established, and continues to promote, a culture of scientific integrity for all of its employees. This policy provides a framework intended to ensure scientific integrity throughout the EPA and promote scientific and ethical standards, including quality standards; communications with the public; the use of peer review and advisory committees; and professional development. It also describes the scope and role of a standing committee of Agency-wide scientific integrity officials to implement this policy.

II. Background

Science is the backbone of the EPA's decision-making.¹ The Agency's ability to pursue its mission to protect human health and the environment depends upon the integrity of the science on which it relies. The environmental policies, decisions, guidance, and regulations that impact the lives of all Americans every day must be grounded, at a most fundamental level, in sound, high quality science. When dealing with science, it is the responsibility of every EPA employee to conduct, utilize, and communicate science with honesty, integrity, and transparency, both within and outside the Agency. To operate an effective science and regulatory agency like the EPA, it is also essential that political or other officials not suppress or alter scientific findings.

At the EPA, promoting a culture of scientific integrity is closely linked to transparency. The Agency remains committed to transparency in its interactions with all members of the public. These values were first expressed in then Administrator William Ruckelshaus' "Fishbowl Memo" (19 May 1983) [1]. This memorandum established a culture of integrity and openness for all employees by promising the EPA would operate "in a fishbowl" and "will attempt to communicate with everyone from the environmentalists to those we regulate, and we will do so as openly as possible."

This Scientific Integrity Policy builds upon existing Agency and government-wide policies and guidance documents, enhancing the EPA's overall commitment to scientific integrity. This commitment is evidenced by the Agency's adherence to the 2002 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Information Quality Guidelines [2], the 2005 OMB Information Quality Bulletin for Peer Review [3], the EPA's Quality Policy [4] for assuring the collection and use of sound scientific data and information, the EPA's Peer Review Handbook [5] for internal and external review of scientific products, and the EPA's Information Quality Guidelines [6] for establishing the transparency, integrity, and utility of information published on the Agency's websites.

The Agency has appointed a Scientific Integrity Official to champion scientific integrity throughout the Agency. The Scientific Integrity Official chairs a standing committee of Deputy

¹ In this document, "science" and "scientific" are expansive terms that refer to the full spectrum of scientific endeavors, e.g., basic science, applied science, engineering, technology, economics, social sciences, and statistics. The term "scientist" refers to anyone who collects, generates, uses, or evaluates scientific data, analyses, or products.

Scientific Integrity Officials representing each EPA Program Office and Region. These senior-level employees provide oversight for the implementation of the Scientific Integrity Policy at the EPA, act as liaisons for their respective Programs and Regions, and are available to address any questions or concerns regarding this policy.

III. Policy Applicability

As of the effective date, all Agency employees, including scientists, managers, and political appointees, are required to follow this policy when engaging in, supervising, managing, or influencing scientific activities; communicating information in an official capacity about Agency scientific activities; and utilizing scientific information in making Agency policy or management decisions. In addition, all contractors, grantees, collaborators and student volunteers of the Agency who engage in scientific activities are expected to uphold the standards established by this policy and may be required to do so as part of their respective agreements with the EPA.²

This policy is created against a complicated regulatory backdrop; it is intended to guide Agency activities in an area that is already subject to a number of rules and policies for various purposes. When there is overlap with other applicable rules and guidance, this policy is not intended to preempt other authorities, but instead to work in conjunction with and supplement them. This policy is intended to improve the internal management and operation of the Agency. It does not create any obligation, right or benefit for any member of the public, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees or agents, or any other person.

Actions taken in accordance with this policy are subject to the availability of appropriated funds, and must be authorized under and consistent with existing authorities, including applicable law and regulations, Executive Orders, and Federal and EPA ethics, information, and personnel rules and policies. This policy does not limit the legal requirements contained in the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch (5 C.F.R. 2635), EPA Supplemental Standards of Ethical Conduct (5 C.F.R. 6401), any of the criminal conflict of interest statutes (18 U.S.C. 201-209), the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. 7321 – 7326) or its implementing regulations (5 C.F.R. 734), or law enforcement actions and/or investigations and inspections for regulatory compliance. Special attention should also be given to the EPA clearance procedures³ and compliance with the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552.

IV. Scientific Integrity Policy

² In addition, the EPA often uses existing data and information generated by third parties to inform its decisions. The EPA's Information Quality Guidelines requires the quality and scientific soundness of this type of data to be reviewed and documented prior to use.

³ 5 CFR 2635.702(b) provides "an employee shall not use or permit the use of his Government position or title or any authority associated with his public office in a manner that could reasonably be construed to imply that his agency or the government sanctions or endorses his personal activities or those of another." See also 5 CFR 2635.807(b) for more specific requirements related to uncompensated teaching, speaking, and writing. Section 807(b)(1) provides that an employee "may include or permit the inclusion of his title or position as one of several biographical details when such information is given to identify him . . . provided his title is given no more prominence than other significant biographical details." It should be clearly understood that, except as permitted by 5 C.F.R. 2635.807(a)(3), an employee may not receive compensation from any source other than the Government for teaching, speaking, or writing that relates to the employee's official duties [7].

The Agency has long fostered a culture of scientific integrity through its *Principles of Scientific Integrity* [8]. These principles were developed in 1999 in conjunction with the EPA's National Partnership Council (NPC), a partnership of Agency labor unions and management. The *Principles of Scientific Integrity* sets forth the Agency's commitment to conducting science objectively, presenting results fairly and accurately, and avoiding conflicts of interest.

Consistent with the EPA's *Principles of Scientific Integrity*, the Agency's Scientific Integrity Policy reaffirms the expectation that all Agency employees, including scientists, managers, and political appointees, regardless of grade level, position, or duties:

- Ensure that the Agency's scientific work is of the highest quality, free from political interference or personal motivations.
- Represent his/her own work fairly and accurately.
- Appropriately characterize, convey, and acknowledge the intellectual contributions of others.
- Avoid conflicts of interest and ensure impartiality.
- Be cognizant of and understand the specific programmatic statutes that guide their work.
- Welcome differing views and opinions on scientific and technical matters as a legitimate and necessary part of the scientific process.
- Accept the affirmative responsibility to report any breach of this Scientific Integrity Policy.

To promote scientific integrity throughout the Agency, this policy outlines four specific areas: a) the culture of scientific integrity at the EPA, b) public communications, c) the use of peer review and Federal Advisory Committees, and d) professional development of government scientists. In addition, the policy establishes the Scientific Integrity Committee, chaired by the Agency's Scientific Integrity Official, to implement this policy.

A. Promoting a Culture of Scientific Integrity at the EPA

Successful application of science in Agency policy decisions relies on the integrity of the scientific process both to ensure the validity of scientific information and to engender public trust in the Agency. Thus, it is essential that the EPA's policymakers involve science experts on scientific issues and that the scientific information and processes relied upon in policymaking manifest scientific integrity, quality, rigor, and objectivity. The Agency reaffirms and promotes scientific integrity across the EPA by supporting the culture of scientific integrity, enhancing transparency within scientific processes, and protecting Agency scientists.

1. To support a culture of scientific integrity within the Agency, this policy:

- Promotes a culture of scientific integrity, fostering honest investigation, open discussion, refined understanding, and a firm commitment to evidence.
- Requires adherence to applicable Agency information quality, quality assurance, and peer review policies and procedures, ensuring that the Agency produces scientific products of the highest quality, rigor, and objectivity for use in policy decisions.
- Recognizes the distinction between scientific information, analyses, and results from the policy decisions made based on that scientific information; policy makers within

the Agency weigh the best available science, along with additional factors such as practicality, economics, and societal impact, when making policy decisions.

- Prohibits all EPA employees, including scientists, managers, and other Agency leadership, from suppressing, altering, or otherwise impeding the timely release of scientific findings or conclusions.
- Requires all Agency employees to act honestly and refrain from acts of scientific misconduct. Scientific misconduct includes fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing scientific and research activities, or in the publication or reporting of these activities; scientific misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion.
- Requires adherence to Agency documents that address the use and characterization of scientific information in Agency policy development, such as EPA's Action Development Process [9], the EPA's *Guidance for Risk Characterization* [10] and *Risk Characterization Handbook* [11].
- Recognizes that while Agency risk assessments are intended to address the needs of risk management, quantitative conclusions should not be influenced by possible risk management implications of the results.

2. To enhance transparency within Agency scientific processes, this policy:

- Requires reviews by Agency managers and other Agency leadership regarding the content of a scientific product to be based only on scientific quality considerations, e.g., the methods used are clear and appropriate, the presentation of results and conclusions is impartial.
- Ensures scientific findings are generated and disseminated in a timely and transparent manner, including scientific research performed by contractors, grantees, or other Agency partners who assist with developing or applying the results of scientific activities.
- Establishes the expectation that when communicating scientific findings, Agency employees include a clear explication of underlying assumptions, accurate contextualization of uncertainties, and a description of the probabilities associated with both optimistic and pessimistic projections, if applicable.
- Strengthens the actual and perceived credibility of Agency science by, e.g., ensuring that the selection of candidates for scientific positions is based primarily on their scientific and technological knowledge, credentials, experience, and integrity; ensuring that scientific studies used to support regulatory and other policy decisions undergo appropriate levels of independent peer review; setting clear standards governing conflicts of interest; and adopting appropriate whistleblower protections.
- Recognizes the value of independent validation of scientific methods.
- Recognizes the value of independent review of the Agency scientific facilities and testing activities, as occurs with accreditation by a nationally or internationally recognized sanctioning body and as required by Agency policy directives [12].
- Facilitates the free flow of scientific information. The Agency will continue to expand and promote access to scientific information by making it available online in open formats in a timely manner, including access to data and non-proprietary models underlying Agency policy decisions. Further, the use of non-proprietary data and models are encouraged, when feasible, to increase transparency.

3. To assure the protection of Agency scientists, this policy:

- Prohibits managers and other Agency leadership from intimidating or coercing scientists to alter scientific data, findings, or professional opinions or inappropriately influencing scientific advisory boards. In addition, policy makers shall not knowingly misrepresent, exaggerate, or downplay areas of scientific uncertainty associated with policy decisions.
- Mandates the Scientific Integrity Official, with input from the Deputy Scientific Integrity Officials, to develop a transparent mechanism for Agency employees to express differing scientific opinions. When an Agency employee substantively engaged in the science informing an Agency policy decision disagrees with the scientific data, scientific interpretations, or scientific conclusions that will be relied upon for said Agency decision, the employee is encouraged to express that opinion, complete with rationale, preferably in writing. It is expected that any differing scientific opinions will be resolved during internal deliberations and if not, will be addressed during scientific peer review. The report from the peer review panel will be made available for the policy makers' consideration. When no peer review occurs, differing scientific opinions will be reflected in the Agency's deliberative documents for the policy makers' consideration.
- Extends whistleblower protections [13] to all EPA employees who uncover or report allegations of scientific and research misconduct, or who express a differing scientific opinion, from retaliation or other punitive actions. Employees who have allegedly engaged in scientific or research misconduct will be afforded the due process protections provided by law, regulation, and applicable collective bargaining agreements, prior to any Agency action. All Agency employees should be familiar with these protections and avoid the appearance of retaliatory actions.

B. Release of Scientific Information to the Public

Scientific research and analysis comprise the foundation of all major EPA policy decisions. Therefore, the Agency should maintain vigilance toward ensuring that scientific research and results are presented openly and with integrity, accuracy, timeliness, and the full public scrutiny demanded when developing sound, high-quality environmental science. This policy is intended to outline the Agency's expectations for developing and communicating scientific information to the public, to the scientific community, to Congress, and to the news media by further providing for and protecting the EPA's longstanding commitment to the timely and unfiltered dissemination of its scientific information – uncompromised by political or other interference. This policy recognizes the importance of, and the need to foster a culture of, openness regarding the results of research, scientific activities, and technical findings. To that end, the EPA strongly encourages and supports transparency and active, open communications through various forms including, but not limited to, publication in peer-reviewed or refereed journals, conference papers and presentations, media interviews, responses to Congressional inquiries, web postings, and news releases.

Full and open communication is a shared responsibility throughout the Agency. To fulfill this shared responsibility, the following describes both what is expected of the EPA's employees and what they, in turn, can expect from others in the Agency.

1. EPA Scientists and Managers

The Agency's scientists and managers are expected to:

- Represent Agency scientific activities clearly, accurately, honestly, objectively, thoroughly, without political or other interference, and in a timely manner, consistent with their official responsibilities. While a scientist's primary responsibility is to pursue their scientific activities, it is also a scientist and his/her manager's responsibility to provide timely responses to requests for information by the media, the public, and the scientific community.
- Freely exercise their right to express their personal views provided they specify that they are not speaking on behalf of, or as a representative of, the Agency but rather in their private capacity. Scientists and managers must clearly identify that the information represents their views and not necessarily those of the EPA and use the following disclaimer language when presenting scientific information on matters that do not reflect their official Agency scientific activities and direct responsibilities:

The views expressed in this [article/chapter/paper/speech] are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

- Notify their managers when communicating in an official Agency capacity. Outreach activities and media interactions are expected to adhere to Agency ethics regulations [14] and clearance procedures⁴ associated with ensuring accuracy and disseminating scientific information and scientific assessments. Scientists and managers are also expected to notify and coordinate with appropriate Agency offices that might receive public inquiries to ensure that scientific information for the general public and media is clearly, comprehensively, consistently, and accurately presented and explained.
- Be available to answer inquiries from the news media regarding their scientific work. If the scientist or manager is unwilling or unable to communicate directly with the news media, he/she should still provide timely assistance to the public affairs office to help prepare and approve full and accurate responses to media inquiries.
- Review, correct, and approve the scientific content of any proposed Agency document intended for public dissemination that significantly relies on their research, identifies them as an author, or represents their scientific opinion. Disputes associated with the dissemination plan for a scientific product will be resolved first by the employees' direct supervisors, and if necessary, the Office of External Affairs and Environmental Education (OEAAEE) and the Deputy Scientific Integrity Official or his/her designee.

2. Policy Officials

- Public and media questions about any policy implications raised by scientific studies should be addressed by designated Agency officials responsible for conveying

⁴ The EPA Scientific Integrity Committee will develop an Agency-wide framework for the approval of scientific communications. Each Program Office and Regional Office will develop and document procedures for review and approval, consistent with the Scientific Integrity Committee's framework. The procedures will include guidance for review elements, time frames for review and approval, and a process for redress if review procedures are not met.

information about EPA policy matters, such as program policy experts or designated spokespersons.

3. Public Affairs Staff

- Agency public affairs staff, with input from program managers, will designate knowledgeable and articulate spokespersons from Regional, Program, or HQ offices to coordinate with EPA scientists and managers for the purpose of ensuring that Agency research is clearly, accurately, and accessibly presented, in a timely manner, thereby best serving the needs of the media and the public.
- Under no circumstances should the public affairs staff attempt to alter or change scientific findings or results. The role of the public affairs officer is to ensure that the science is plainly and clearly communicated for the intended audience in a timely fashion.
- The public affairs staff from Regional, Program or HQ offices should attend interviews with members of the media, when possible, to ensure that the Agency is being fully responsive to media questions in a timely manner and to ensure responsiveness, consistency, and accuracy both on the part of the interviewer and when responding to future information requests.
- Members of the public affairs staff from Regional, Program, or HQ offices must alert and coordinate with involved scientists and managers when the public affairs staff receives media inquiries about their research or other scientific activities.
- During a nationally significant incident or environmental crisis, OEAAE may officially activate or follow the EPA National Approach to Response Crisis Communications Plan [15]. During such episodes, this plan establishes the EPA's process for communicating critical environmental information to the public and for coordinating public information among EPA field operations, Regional Offices, and Headquarters. Under the plan, OEAAE has the communication lead for coordinating and publicly disseminating pertinent information. OEAAE will closely coordinate with involved Agency scientists to ensure the accuracy of any Agency scientific information to be issued by the EPA.

4. Congressional Relations Staff

- Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR) staff members are expected to coordinate with Agency scientists and managers to ensure that Congressional inquiries regarding EPA science receive prompt, accurate, and responsive answers.
- If testifying before Congress in their official capacity (i.e., on behalf of the EPA), scientists and managers should review prepared testimony with OCIR staff and communicate on matters associated with their work or area(s) of expertise in an accurate and clearly understandable manner.
- Senior management in the Congressional and Program/Regional Offices will provide any statements needed to address policy-related questions.

C. Peer Review and the Use of Federal Advisory Committees

1. Peer Review

Independent peer review of Agency science is a crucial aspect of scientific integrity. To ensure that scientific products undergo appropriate peer review by qualified experts, the EPA relies on its Peer Review Policy [16] and *Peer Review Handbook* [5]. The *Peer Review Handbook* is a how-to manual used by Agency staff. Agency-wide peer review policies have been in place since 1993 [17] and establish the EPA's policy for peer review of scientific work products, including economic and social science products, that are intended to inform Agency decisions. The handbook includes specific expectations for categories of scientific products, including influential scientific information (ISI) and highly influential scientific assessments (HISA). In compliance with OMB's 2004 Final Information Quality Bulletin for Peer Review, the EPA posts a Peer Review Agenda [18] for its ISIs and HISAs. In addition, the 2009 Addendum to the EPA's *Peer Review Handbook* entitled: "Appearance of a Lack of Impartiality in External Peer Reviews" [19] provides additional clarity for the regulatory definition of "appearance of a lack of impartiality" for individuals who serve on peer review panels, criteria for applying this definition, and illustrative examples.

The Agency's quality and peer review programs are further supported by its *Summary of General Assessment Factors for Evaluating the Quality of Scientific and Technical Information* [20]. This document describes the assessment factors and considerations used by the Agency to evaluate the quality and relevance of scientific and technical information. These assessment factors are founded in guidelines, practices, and procedures that constitute the EPA's information and quality systems, including existing program-specific quality assurance policies.

2. Federal Advisory Committees

The Peer Review Handbook describes the range of peer review options, from individual letter reviews from outside experts to large, formal reviews by Federal Advisory Committees (FACs) or the National Academy of Sciences. Federal Advisory Committees are an important tool within the EPA for ensuring the credibility and quality of Agency science, enhancing the transparency of the peer review process, and providing for input from the EPA's diverse customers, partners, and stakeholders. In almost all cases, FACs meet and deliberate in public and materials prepared by or for the FAC are available to the public. Consistent with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 USC Appendix 2) [21], implementing regulations from the General Services Administration (41 CFR Part 102-3) [22], and guidance that lobbyists not serve on FACs [23], the EPA's scientific or technical FACs are expected to adhere to the following procedures⁵:

- Transparent recruitment of new FAC members should be conducted through broad-based vacancy announcements, including publication in the Federal Register, with an invitation for the public to recommend individuals for consideration and submit self-nominations.

⁵ Peer-reviewed committees convened solely for the purpose of reviewing research proposals to provide individual input on intra- or extramural funding decisions are *not* covered by this policy. GSA has provided additional guidances [24-27].

- Professional biographical information (including current and past professional affiliations) for appointed committee members should be made widely available to the public (e.g., via a website). Such information should clearly illustrate an individual's qualifications for serving on the committee.
- The selection of members to serve on a scientific or technical FAC should be based on expertise, knowledge, contribution to the relevant subject area, balance of the scientific or technical points of view represented by the members, and the consideration of conflicts of interest. Members of scientific and technical FACs should be appointed as special government employees. The Agency is to make all Conflict of Interest Waivers granted to committee members publicly available (e.g., via a website).
- All reports, recommendations, and products developed by FACs are to be treated as solely the findings of such committees rather than of the EPA, and thus are not subject to Agency revision.

At the EPA, FACs are overseen by the Office of Federal Advisory Committee Management and Outreach (OFACMO) with legal support from the Office of General Counsel (OGC). All EPA FACs are expected to comply with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 USC Appendix 2) [21] and the regulations issued by the General Services Administration (41 CFR Part 102-3) [22].

The Agency adheres to the current standards governing conflict of interest as defined in statutes and implementing regulations. The Office of General Counsel's Ethics Office develops standard procedures and ethics training for Special Government Employees (SGEs) who serve on scientific FACs. These procedures include the submission and review of Confidential Financial Disclosure Forms for SGEs serving on advisory committees, EPA Ethics Advisory 08-02: "Ethics Obligations for Special Government Employees" [28], and completion of an online and/or in-person Office of Government Ethics course. Some FACs at the EPA are staffed with representative members. These committee members represent the point of view of a group or organization and are not subject to the conflict of interest requirements referenced above.

D. Professional Development of Government Scientists

Scientific leadership is a key component of advancing the mission of the EPA. Agency scientists are therefore encouraged to engage with their peers in academia, industry, government, and non-governmental organizations, consistent with their work responsibilities. Examples of encouraged professional activities include presenting their work at scientific meetings, serving on editorial boards and on scientific expert review panels, and actively participating in professional societies and national/international scientific advisory and science assessment bodies. It is Agency policy to:

- Encourage publication and presentation of research findings in peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals and at professional meetings.
- Allow Agency scientists to become editors or editorial board members of peer-reviewed, professional, or scholarly journals.
- Allow participation in professional societies, committees, task forces and other specialized bodies of professional societies, including serving as officers or on the governing boards of such societies.

- Encourage Agency scientists to obtain training to keep current their scientific qualifications and professional certifications.
- Allow Agency scientists to accrue professional awards, honors and patents for their research and discoveries.

V. The EPA's Scientific Integrity Committee

The Agency's Scientific Integrity Committee is charged with implementing, reviewing, and revising as needed policy governing the four specific areas of scientific integrity described in the previous section. The committee is chaired by the Scientific Integrity Official and consists of Deputy Scientific Integrity Officials that represent each of the Agency's Program Offices and Regions, in accordance with its charter [29].

A. Roles and Responsibilities of the Scientific Integrity Committee

- Provide leadership for the Agency on scientific integrity.
- Implement this policy across the Agency in a consistent manner.
- Promote Agency compliance with this policy, including safeguarding against and mechanisms to ensure accountability for any alteration or manipulation of scientific data by managers and other Agency leadership.
- Address Scientific Integrity Policy concerns, updates, and amendments.
- Provide an annual meeting and report on scientific integrity implementation and scientific misconduct issues within the Agency.
- Keep the Agency's Senior Leadership informed on and involved with the Agency-wide status of scientific integrity, as necessary and appropriate.
- Develop a framework for Agency clearance procedures for scientific products as a guidance for Program Offices and Regional Offices.
- Evaluate Program Offices' and Regional Offices' clearance procedures for scientific products and make recommendations as appropriate to promote standardization across the Agency.

B. Scientific Misconduct

The Scientific Integrity Official or his/her designee shall coordinate with the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) on issues of scientific misconduct. The Agency already has in place clearly articulated policies protecting against scientific misconduct by all Agency employees, including managers and other Agency leadership, in the following two important documents:

- Scientific Misconduct in the EPA *Conduct and Discipline Manual* (Appendix - Guidance on Corrective Discipline, Tables of Offenses and Penalties #45 - Scientific Misconduct) includes discipline guidelines for fabrication, plagiarism, misrepresentation, and causing a subordinate to engage in scientific misconduct [30].
- *Policy and Procedures for Addressing Research Misconduct* provides policy on reporting, procedures, investigations, and adjudication of research misconduct by the EPA's employees, contractors, and recipients of assistance agreements [31].

C. Training

As part of its mandate, the Scientific Integrity Committee oversees the development and implementation of training related to scientific integrity for all Agency employees. Contractors, cooperators, grantees, and volunteers are also encouraged to take this training and may be required to do so if such training is part of their respective agreements with the EPA.

In addition, accredited EPA laboratories provide annual Laboratory Ethics and Data Integrity Training for scientists engaged in generating scientific data to support cleanups, enforcement, and environmental assessments. This annual scientific ethics training fulfills accreditation standards and reinforces an understanding of the laboratory ethics policy.

D. Annual Reporting

The Scientific Integrity Official, with input from the Deputy Scientific Integrity Officials, is responsible for generating and making publicly available an annual report to the EPA Science Advisor on the status of scientific integrity within the Agency. The report is expected to highlight scientific integrity successes throughout the Program Offices and Regions, as well as identify areas for improvement and develop a plan for addressing critical weaknesses, if any. As part of this annual review, Deputy Scientific Integrity Officials are responsible for certifying compliance with the Agency Scientific Integrity Policy and report on scientific integrity implementation and scientific misconduct issues within their respective Offices or Regions. In advance of completing the annual report, the Scientific Integrity Committee will conduct an Agency-wide annual meeting on scientific integrity that will include the involvement of senior EPA leadership, reports from offices and programs, and an opportunity for input from the EPA scientific community.

The report should include, but is not limited to, the findings of scientific integrity violations. The report should also include lessons learned during the previous year, input from the annual meeting, and recommendations for action/deliberation by the Scientific Integrity Committee during the upcoming fiscal year, to ensure continuous improvement in implementation of the Scientific Integrity Policy.

E. Amending the Scientific Integrity Policy

This policy will become effective upon approval.

At a minimum, this policy is to be reviewed every two years by the Scientific Integrity Committee to ensure its effectiveness and adherence with applicable rules and regulations.

This policy shall be revised as recommended by the Scientific Integrity Committee and approved by the EPA Science Advisor.

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